

Luis D. Rovira, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 2001.

Patrick Davidson, of California, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2000.

Townsend D. Wolfe, III, of Arkansas, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2000.

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr., of Delaware, to be Commissioner of Education Statistics for a term expiring June 21, 1999.

Speight Jenkins, of Washington, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 2000.

Mary Burrus Babson, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term of one year. (New Position.)

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1591. A bill to prohibit campaign expenditures for services of lobbyists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 1592. A bill to strike the prohibition on the transmission of abortion-related matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Mr. KERREY):

S. 1593. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to provide for the appointment of two Deputy Directors of Central Intelligence, to strengthen the authority of the Director of Central Intelligence over elements of the Intelligence Community, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

S. 1594. An original bill making omnibus consolidated rescissions and appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Appropriations; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. PELL, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Mr. KERRY):

S. 1595. A bill to repeal the emergency salvage timber sale program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. MACK):

S. Con. Res. 43. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding

proposed missile tests by the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 1591. A bill to prohibit campaign expenditures for services of lobbyists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES LEGISLATION

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, recently the Congress was successful in passing legislation that would ban gifts from Members and staff and put a wall between lobbyists who seek to curry special favor by the giving of gifts. Unfortunately, recent news articles have exposed a loophole that some have sought to exploit. Specifically, some lobbyists have served as fundraisers for Members of Congress and sought to increase their influence by means of coordinating campaign contributions.

Mr. President, this practice must stop. Registered lobbyists who work for campaigns as fundraisers clearly represent a conflict of interest. When a campaign employs an individual who also lobbies that Member, the perception of undue and unfair influence is raised. This legislation would stop such practices.

This bill would ban a candidate or a candidate's authorized committee from paying registered lobbyists. Additionally, the bill would mandate that any contributions made by a registered lobbyist be reported by such individual when he or she files his or her lobbying disclosure report as mandated by the Lobbying Disclosure Act.

Mr. President, this bill is not aimed at any individual, but instead at a practice that has come to light. It is also not meant in any way to impugn anyone's integrity or good name. But it does seek to end a practice that is giving the Congress as a whole a bad name.

These two small changes in law represent a substantial effort to close any loopholes that exist in our lobbying and gift laws. The Congress has begun to make great strides to restore the public's confidence in this institution. We must continue that good work.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1591

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT OF FECA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 315 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 441a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a candidate and the candidate's authorized committees shall not make disbursements for any services rendered by, any individual if such individual, was required to

register as a lobbyist under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.).”

(b) REPORTING.—Section 304(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 434(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) for an authorized committee, an identification, including the name and address, of any lobbyist (as that term is defined in section 3 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1602)) who provided services to the authorized committee, regardless of whether disbursements were made for such services.”

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF LOBBYING DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1995.

Section 5(b) of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1604(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) the amount and date of each contribution by the registrant to a candidate, or an authorized committee (as that term is defined in section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431)) of a candidate, for the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress.”

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 1592. A bill to strike the prohibition on the transmission of abortion-related matters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE COMSTOCK CLEAN-UP ACT OF 1996

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators SNOWE, MOSELEY-BRAUN, BOXER, FEINGOLD, KERRY, SIMON, and myself, today I am introducing legislation, the Comstock Clean-up Act, to repeal a law that prohibits the transmission of abortion-related information over the Internet and through the mail.

Mr. President, freedom of speech is among the most fundamental of democratic rights. Yet the recently-enacted telecommunications bill include a little-noticed provision that directly violates this basic principle.

The provision applies to the Internet an archaic law known as the Comstock Act. The Comstock Act prohibits the interstate transport of materials that provide information about abortion, or the interstate transport of drugs or devices that are used to perform abortions. These prohibitions were first enacted in 1873, and they have been on the books ever since. Under the law, first-time violators are subject to a fine of up to \$250,000 and five years in prison.

Mr. President, these prohibitions almost certainly are unconstitutional. And, fortunately, President Clinton has said that his Justice Department will not enforce them.